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# A Genealogical Register

OF THE

DESCENDANTS IN A DIRECT LINE

OF

## THOMAS FLINT

TO

Capt. BENJAMIN FLINT (339)

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AS COMPILED BY

JOHN FLINT AND JOHN H. STONE

IN THE

ANDOVER EDITION, PUB. 1860

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AND THE DESCENDANTS OF  
CHENEY FLINT (819)

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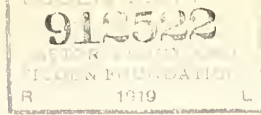
COMPILED BY

NELSON AND ROBERT F. FLINT

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## INTRODUCTION

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The "FLINT GENEALOGICAL REGISTER," printed in Andover, Mass. in 1860, brings our own line down to the birth of Cheney (819.) As we alone remember the tales of him, told by those who knew him, we feel that we are the ones to bring the history down to the present time. To the next generation these tales will be only tradition, while to us they are facts. The real personality will be gone forever, as the spinning wheel and the tallow candle of our youth have gone.

The migration of Schuyler Flint and family from Vermont to Minnesota Territory in the year 1856 was a thing of difficulty at the time of its accomplishment. The railway lines reached La Crosse, Wis. From there to St. Paul, Minn., the river steamboats made more or less regular trips during the summer months. The last stage of the journey to the long since abandoned town of Platte River, was accomplished by team.

These things are worthy of remembrance. Let this be our apology for this work.

NELSON FLINT.

ROBERT F. FLINT.

June, 1915.







"Home of Francis S. on N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 10, Township 38, Range 31, a part of his 320 acre arm on which is the junction of Bunker Hill and Little Rock creek, Langola Township, Benton County, Minnesota."

# THE FLINT FAMILY

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## FIRST GENERATION

(1) **THOMAS FLINT**, the emigrant ancestor, came to America, as tradition reports, from Wales, in Great Britain. The first mention made of him in the town records of Salem is in 1650; but there is reason to believe that he came to this country much earlier; and there is also some evidence to show that he had a mother here as early as 1642. He was among the first settlers of Salem Village, now South Danvers. The spot in the wilderness which he selected for his home is situated on the Salem and North Reading road, about six miles from the present Court House in Salem, and five miles from the town of North Reading, and near Phelps's mill and brook. He acquired his land by purchase. The first deed to him on record, "containing one hundred and fifty acres of meadow and pasture land, and lying within the bounds of Salem," he bought September 18, 1654, of John Pickering. The price paid for this land is not mentioned; but quite a good opinion can be formed of its value, from the fact that John Pickering, three years before, gave Mr. John Higginson thirteen pounds for the same land.

The second lot recorded, containing fifty acres, he purchased 1st January, 1662, of Robert Goodall, for which he paid twenty pounds sterling. It is described as situated in Salem, and as being "near upon a square," and bounded southerly by land of Henry Phelps, westerly by Phelps's Brook, and northerly and easterly by land of said Goodall.\*

This farm of the old patriarch has always remained in the possession of his descendants. It is now occupied by the heirs of Elijah Flint (238), and may truly be called the old homestead, it

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\*This deed was witnessed by Giles Cory, whose house stood upon land that after his death became a part of the Flint homestead. When eighty years of age, Cory fell a victim to the witchcraft delusion of 1692, by suffering the cruel torture of being pressed to death—the first and only instance of this barbarous punishment inflicted in New England.

having been in the family more than two hundred years. He died April 15, 1663. His wife's name was Ann. They had

Six children.

2 THOMAS.

3 ELIZABETH, born April 30, 1650.

4 GEORGE, born January 6, 1652.

5 JOHN, born October 3, 1655.

6 ANNA, born December 25, 1657; died April 1663.

7 JOSEPH, born 1662.

## SECOND GENERATION

(7) JOSEPH FLINT, 4th son of Thomas (1). Made Freeman, April, 1690.

Married August 6, 1685, Abigail Howard. He lived in Salem village, on a farm set off to him from his father's. He died in 1710, intestate, and letters of administration were granted to his widow and eldest son, February 5, 1710.

The inventory of his estate consisted of the following items:

56 acres of land, at £3 per acre	-	-	-	-	£168 00 0
Dwelling-house, old, and much out of repair	-	-	-	-	25 00 0
Cattle, and other personal property	-	-	-	-	56 19 0

£249 19 0

Eleven children.

47 JOSEPH, b. June 25, 1686.

48 NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 11, 1688.

49 ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 12, 1690.

50 JONATHAN, b. March 31, 1692.

51 ANNA, b. Aug. 3, 1693.

52 SAMUEL, b. Jan. 1, 1695.

53 LUCY, b. April 22, 1698.

54 ELIZABETH, b. July 6, 1700.

55 SARAH, b. March 5, 1704; d. in 1723, unmarried.

56 RUTH, b. March 31, 1705.

57 EUNICE.



## THIRD GENERATION

(48) NATHANIEL FLINT, 2d son of Joseph (7), born December 11, 1688; died June 3, 1766.

He settled in Windham, Conn., about 1716.

Married, February 17, 1715, Sarah Cutler, of Salem, who died December 20, 1726.

Married 2d—May 22, 1727, Mary Davis, who died February 22, 1728. No issue.

Married 3d—December 11, 1734, Mercy Abbee, who died December 5, 1771. No issue.

Four children by Sarah.

151 SARAH, b. Jan. 12, 1718.

152 NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 5, 1720.

153 ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 25, 1723.

154 EUNICE, b. Dec. 15, 1726; d. Dec. 25, 1726.

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FOURTH GENERATION

(152) NATHANIEL FLINT, 1st son of Nathaniel (48), born in Windham, now Hampton, Conn., September 5, 1720, and died January, 1795.

Married, June 16, 1742, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Bidlack, who was born November 24, 1723, and died September 5, 1749.

Married 2d—July 3, 1751, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Gennings) Hovey, who was born in Hampton, Conn., May 15, 1726, and died September 30, 1807, in Braintree, Vt., to which place she removed with her sons, Daniel and William, in the summer of 1803.

Three children by Sarah.

339 BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 27, 1743.

340 SARAH, b. April 28, 1744.

341 NATHANIEL, b. July 15, 1745.

Ten children by Mary.

342 LUKE, b. Dec. 20, 1752.

- 343 JONATHAN, b. March 29, 1754; died when one year old.  
344 JONATHAN, b. Nov. 17, 1755.  
345 PHINEAS, b. July 23, 1757.  
346 ABIGAIL, b. May 29, 1758.  
347 ZACKEUS, b. April 24, 1760.  
348 DANIEL, b. Dec. 7, 1761.  
349 ELISHA, b. Nov. 25, 1763.  
350 MARY, b. April 28, 1765.  
351 WILLIAM, b. April 29, 1769.
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### FIFTH GENERATION

(339) Capt. BENJAMIN FLINT, 1st son of Nathaniel (152), born in Hampton, Conn., September 27, 1743.

He sold his farm in Hampton, about 1795, and moved to Putney or Newfane, Vt.

Married, April 12, 1770, Bethiah Cheney.

Eleven children.

- 809 HANNAH, b. Aug. 16, 1770.  
810 CHLOE, b. May 10, 1772.  
811 CHARLOTTE, b. April 19, 1774.  
812 SARAH, b. April 14, 1776; died same month.  
813 SARAH, b. June 2, 1777.  
814 ASA, b. March 29, 1779.  
815 ELISHA, b. Aug. 30, 1781.  
816 POLLY, b. Nov. 5, 1783.  
817 AMELIA, b. Feb. 13, 1787.  
818 BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 4, 1791.  
819 CHENEY, b. June 6, 1793.
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Last of our line in the Andover edition.

Capt. BENJAMIN FLINT was one of the first settlers of Brookline, Vt. (See Stickney's History of Brookline.) His farm was situated at the forks of Gussie brook and West river. His sons Asa and Elisha lived in Brookline but their descendants have scattered over the west and few remain in Vermont.

Benjamin, Jr. never married. He lived an adventurous life, having been one of the Mississippi river steamboat gamblers, and is said to have completed it in a logical way by dying with his boots on.

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### SIXTH GENERATION

(819) CHENEY FLINT lived on a farm given him by his father. He was a skillful wood worker and his services were in great demand but, owing to his intemperate habits he was unable to support his family and he separated from his wife. He died in Brookline.

He married Susan Benson.

Five children.

1 SCHUYLER, b. June 16, 1814.

2 HANNAH.

3 MARSHALL.

4 CURTIS, b. April 8, 1821.

5 WILLIAM, b. February, 1824.

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### SEVENTH GENERATION

(1) SCHUYLER FLINT moved from Vermont to Minnesota Territory in 1856, buying a farm in Langola, Benton County, near the village of Platte River—now long since abandoned. His farm, S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 10, Twp. 38, Rg. 32 on the east bank of the Mississippi river, was one of the finest in that section. The buildings were constructed entirely by hand including hand shaved shingles, sash, doors, and latches. They were quite elaborate for their time. He was temperate, frugal, and a hard worker. By nature he was well fitted to take up the development of a new country as his forefathers has so often done.

He lived in peace with the Indians; his house being a regular stopping-place for both Hole-in-the-day and his son of the same

name on their trips to Fort Snelling. The friendship of the chief necessitating the respect of the tribe.

He lived true to the traditions of his fathers but in his farming operations he was much given to experiment. He took an active part in all town and political affairs and was one of the early postmasters. He died January 23, 1882.

He married at Morristown, Vt., on November 29, 1843, Ann Benson Mosher. She was born in Sharon, Vt., November 10, 1818, and died in Langola, Minnesota, November 6, 1882. She was a grand daughter of Preserved Taft, of Vermont, but had abandoned the Quaker faith. A celebrated house-keeper of the old school, she spun, wove, knit, made cheese, soap, yeast cakes, candles and many other articles not now included in household duties. The very soul of hospitality, no one went hungry from her door. Old men have told us of times when, as boys they had travelled to the farmhouse for the weekly mail, they were called into the kitchen or the "back buttery" to a feast of doughnuts and home made cheese, the taste of which they still fondly remembered.

Two children.

6 SUSAN A., b. April 2, 1844.

7 FRANCIS S., b. Jan. 1, 1846.

(2) HANNAH FLINT married—Gifford.

Left one son who has been lost track of.

(3) MARSHALL FLINT went to sea at the age of sixteen, shipping at New Bedford on a whaling vessel. He followed this life for twelve years. Returning to Vermont he entered the employ of the Vermont Central and was appointed agent at Strafford. He married but left no descendants.

(4) CURTIS FLINT—Carey was adopted by Deacon Harry Carey, of Brookline, Vt. He moved to Winona, Minn. in 1857.

He married,

1st Elvira Holland, Nov. 30, 1842.

2d Marion H. Evans.

3d Ann S. Stebbins.

One son, SHELDON CAREY, by his first wife, b. 1843; d. 1864. He died in Winona, April 15, 1904.

(5) WILLIAM FLINT moved west and was in business in Winona, Minn., and later in San Francisco, Cal., where he died. He married twice but left no descendants.

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## EIGHTH GENERATION

(6) SUSAN S. FLINT was born in Strafford, Vt. April 23, 1844; and died in Langola, Minn. Nov. 15, 1871.

She was married November 15, 1863, to Geo. Jenkins.

Two children.

8 MARY L., b. April 24, 1866.

9 FRED P., b. Jan. 3, 1869.

(7) FRANCIS S. FLINT was born in Strafford, Vt. January 1, 1846, and died in Rice, Minn., October 23, 1908.

He enlisted January 14, 1862, in the 2d Battery, Minn. Light Artillery, and served until the end of the war, being discharged at Fort Snelling, August 16, 1865. He was captured and served four months as a prisoner of war, being exchanged from the infamous Libby Prison. The writer clipped from a "Forty Years Ago" column an item mentioning the exchange of Francis S. and some others from Libby Prison and forwarded it to him. This was during unusually cold weather. Acknowledging receipt he wrote: "I remember it was cold weather then too. My partner and I had one blanket between us; sometimes we lay with it under and sometimes over us. It was not very comfortable either way."

He served in most of the important battles of the army of the Cumberland, and was promoted to a corporal at the age of nineteen. Being the youngest of the original members of his battery, he was called the "Baby" by his comrades who all held him in great esteem. Leut. Ayer describes him as being the coolest man he ever saw while under fire. Returning to Minnesota, he

engaged in farming until 1900, when he moved to the village of Rice, where he acted as postmaster until his death.

In his habits as well as in his personal appearance, he greatly resembled his father; which characteristics are strongly marked in all his descendants.

He married, April 18, 1867, at St. Cloud, Minn., Jennie Russell, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 3d, 1846. Her family was among the first settlers of Langola.

Ten children.

- 10 LUCETTA J., b. Feb. 1, 1868.
  - 11 NELSON, b. July 23, 1869.
  - 12 ROBERT F., b. Jan. 13, 1872.
  - 13 JANET E., b. Sept. 13, 1874.
  - 14 ACNES A., b. July 7, 1876.
  - 15 OLIVE, b. Sept. 10, 1878.
  - 16 GERTRUDE, b. June 21, 1882.
  - 17 ADALIA, b. June 7, 1884.
  - 18 ERWIN W., b. April 13, 1888.
  - 19 HOWARD R., b. Oct. 11, 1892.
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## NINTH GENERATION

(8) MARY L. JENKINS, married February 2, 1882, Henry F. Bauby. Lives in Aitkin, Minn.

Three children.

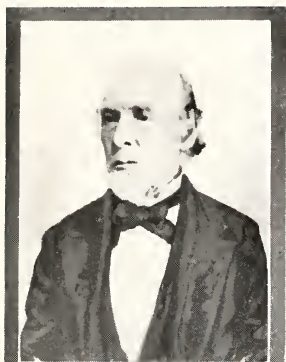
- 20 ETHEL F., b. June 27, 1883; d. Feb. 13, 1903.
- 21 EDITH M., b. Feb. 6, 1885; d. Nov. 15, 1888.
- 22 RAY R., b. Aug. 19, 1887.

(9) FRED P. JENKINS married, September 14, 1903, Mary L. Chattelle. Farmer and lives in Aitkin, Minn.

One child.

- 23 CAMILLE ANGELA, b. Nov. 22, 1914.

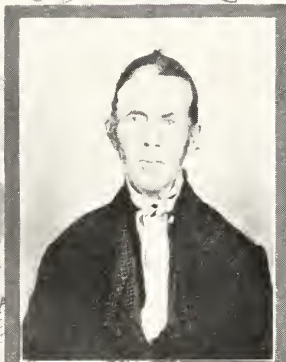




Schuyler



Ann Benson Mosher



Cheney



Schuyler at earlier date



Francis S. as a Volunteer  
1862





Nelson



Robert F.



Francis S. & Jennie Russell



Erwin W.



Howard R.



(10) LUCETTA J. FLINT married, October 8, 1903, Daniel Fenlason. Lives in Brockway, Minn.

Four children.

24 HARRIS M., b. Oct. 20, 1904.

25 LOIS J., b. Feb. 28, 1907.

26 FRANCIS S., b. Feb. 24, 1909.

27 DONALD W., b. Nov. 5, 1910.

(11) NELSON FLINT married, June 29, 1895, May J. Williams. Express messenger and lives in North St. Paul, Minn.

Two children.

28 FRANCIS C., b. June 5, 1896. *Enlisted U.S. Marine June 1917*

29 LEROY A., b. Sept. 13, 1897. *Enlisted U.S. Navy Jan 5-1918  
Killed by accident in Boston Feb 28-1919*

(12) ROBERT F. FLINT married, February 20, 1900, Camille St. Cyr.

Buttermaker and lives in Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dairy Commissioner of North Dakota from 1905 to 1915.

Elected Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in 1914.

One child.

30 ROBERT J., b. Nov. 18, 1912.

(13) JANET E. FLINT married, July 16, 1902, Charles Preuninger. Lives in Fairfield, Wash.

Two children.

31 REUBEN C., b. May 9, 1903.

32 RALPH M., b. Jan. 11, 1905.

(14) AGNES A. FLINT married, June 8, 1898, Ozro S. Holland. Lives in Winona, Minn.

Four children.

33 RUTH A., b. Aug. 19, 1899.

34 HAROLD, b. Jan. 9, 1901; d. Jan. 27, 1901.

35 MERRILL O., b. Jan 11, 1902.

36 MARJORY M., b. May 1, 1904.

(15) OLIVE FLINT married, Oct. 14, 1903, Alfred H. Gates. Lives in Rice, Minn.

Three children

37 WINNIFRED O., b. Oct. 30, 1904.

38 ALFRED A., b. May 2, 1906.

39 FRANCIS, b. Oct. 30, 1908.

(16) GERTRUDE FLINT married, Oct. 10, 1906, Leonard Olson. Lives in Libby, Mont.

Two children.

40 LEONE G., b. July 8, 1908.

41 HOWARD L., b. March 22, 1910.

(17) ADALIA FLINT married, June 9, 1914, Charles A. Graham. Lives in Remer, Minn.

(18) ERWIN W. FLINT married, June 21, 1911, Eliza B. Erickson. Switchman and lives in Fargo, North Dakota.

Three children.

42 ROBERT M., b. June 17, 1912.

43 ALICE L., b. March 4, 1914.

44 MARY ELIZABETH, b. July 11, 1915.

*Enlisted. Served in Am & Foe in France as Conductor.*

(19) HOWARD R. FLINT, student at U. of N. D., Grand Forks, N. D.

*Enlisted. Promoted to Leut. in 115 Engineers.*

## A LETTER TO A COMRADE

Rice, Minn. Aug. 25, 1890.

Mr. W. A. Spaulding,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Comrade:—

In reply to your request for a short description of our movements after being captured on the Franklin Pike, will say: About the first that happened was my being relieved of a number of chickens and a quantity of dried fruit that I had succeeded in getting for the use of the "solid soup detachment," Goine Hamilton in charge.

Soon after some one of the Johnnies remarked "that's a good looking horse you're on." "Yes," I said, "I'd like to try you a race towards Franklin; you to let me go in if I reach the picket line first." Capt. Forrest (whose command it was and who had personally demanded my surrender with a revolver placed uncomfortably near my face) said, "Young man you had better get off from that horse," and speaking to one of his men said, "Give him your horse." It was one of the sorriest looking ones in the whole outfit, but much against my will, I traded with the son of secession. By that time the others who were taken were brought together—Denlinger, Kinhead, Lane, Averill and Simonds,—and we were started toward Columbia. Arriving at Duck River we were delayed some time waiting for quite a large command to cross. Forrest tried to have the Colonel in command let him have the use of the ferry to cross before his (the Colonel's) troops had all passed over, urging as a reason that he had prisoners and wanted to get them to a place of safety. Angry words passed between them and only the river intervening prevented a personal encounter. Forrest offered the Colonel \$500. to come over and fight him.

Arriving at Columbia we were confined in the upper part of the court house, a guard being placed in the room with us. The next day Generals Forrest's, Van Dorn's and Wheeler's commands passed through the town, coming from the attack on Ft. Donald-

son. Capt. von Minden, of St. Paul, was one of those captured there and was with us for a few days, but as they were not exchanging officers at that time he was sent to some place in Alabama, and we on our way to Virginia, via Chattanooga and the E. T. and Va. R. R.

The evening of our confinement in the Columbia Court House, Averill complained to Forrest that one of his men had taken a pocket diary and photograph from him, and requested that they be returned to him as they were of no use to any one else. Forrest ordered a Sargent to see that they were returned and that the man who took them be punished. They were returned next day.

A rebel Q. M. visited us while there and wanted to "talk over the situation." The "talk" led on our side by Denlinger was so unsatisfactory to the Q. M. that he went away excited and angry. In a short time quite a crowd had collected where we could see them on the square, and by their gestures and looks, and by reason of the Q. M. being with them we knew they were talking of us in an excited manner, which was confirmed later by Capt. Forrest who told us they were talking of putting an end to our earthly existence then and there. He advised us to "be more careful hereafter in talking over the situation."

We traveled on foot to Tullahoma, where we were confined five days in a shell of a building with no floor. Corn meal and a very small quantity of bacon was furnished us for rations. We had a "dutch oven" to cook in and a fire on the ground in the room. There were so many of us that the fire was kept burning most of the time and as the smoke escaped only by way of the cracks in the building, I need not tell you I was sorry they didn't give me a chance at a horse race. Here we were offered a chance to enlist in the Confederate service. We respectfully declined. I was blind from the smoke for a few days after leaving there; health otherwise fairly good.

Gen. Bragg's headquarters were here at the time and we had a chance of seeing him several times, as we did Gens. Pillow, Forrest and Wheeler at Columbia. From Tullahoma we went by rail to Chattanooga where we were kept 24 hours and where the "grey backs" were, oh! so hungry. We were stopped at Knoxville for a night; lodged in the jail where were some of our men confined in iron cages and said to be condemned to death for burning bridges.





Susan A. Flint



Fred P. Jenkins



Francis C.



Leroy A.



Robert J.



Robert M.





Arriving at Richmond we were piloted to Libby Prison where we were kept until paroled. Our rations consisting of, I should think, 4 oz. of bread and 2 of meat in the morning, and the same of bread and a cup of the water that the meat had been boiled in for our evening meal; no dinner.

We were delivered to our authorities at City Point, from where we were taken to Annapolis, then to Baltimore and finally to St. Louis where we were notified of our exchange, and started for the old battery which we found at Murfreesboro, getting a good ready for the Chattanooga campaign. We were absent about four months. Denlinger became deranged while in Libby Prison and was left in a hospital at Annapolis, as was Kinkead. They never returned to the battery. Kinkead died in St. Cloud, Minn. since; Lane and Simonds were used up; Averill and myself held out to the end, and can make lots of noise yet.

The horse I had when captured was a fine black that Sergeant Hamilton used to ride. I suppose he has never forgiven me for losing it. As to our treatment I don't like to complain, but we might have been given better rations and some blankets without bankrupting the Confederacy, which would have added much to our comfort.

Now, Comrade, this is hurried but nearly correct history so far as it goes of our trip while prisoners.

Truly yours,  
(Signed) F. S. FLINT.



## TO THE COMING GENERATIONS

A date conveys but little idea. Traditions are faulty. We will spin you a yarn of our younger days in the hope that in years to come, you may find pleasure in it.

"Back home in Vermont" was a prefix to Schuyler's remarks and the comparison came out on any occasion when any condition was discussed; be it weather, work, or politics. He was one of the progressive men of his time, but often impractical. He tried out any new implement before it was perfected and experimented with crops for which there was no market. On the other hand he clung to the old way, built split rail fences and hewn frame barns which stood long after barbed wire and mill lumber were cheaper. His "I believe it could be done" was offset by "we always did."

With him lived his wife's mother, Hannah Taft-Mosher, who died April 14, 1883, at the age of eighty-six. After each meal she retired to the rear of the great cook-stove, where she lighted her "T-D" clay pipe with a splinter of wood or a sprill of paper from the box on the shelf.

Her stories were the delight of our lives, as they seemed to be of another age and country. She told us of life in the wilds of Vermont; of carrying a pot of coals banked in ashes for several miles when the fire had gone out and the tinder was too damp to kindle. Our favorite story was of the time when the bear was robbing the pig pen and the flint had been lost from the gun; how her husband sighted the gun while she touched it off with a coal held in the tongs. It sounded primitive to us who had percussion caps and matches, though the latter were not to be wasted as each box was decorated with an internal revenue stamp and the nearest supply was twenty miles away.

Her big Bible, which we never could read because it was printed with the long "s," was always offered as a substitute for noisy play on Sunday; though it never was popular with us. Be it understood that the term "us" always includes Fred Jenkins who lived with our grandparents, Schuyler and Ann B.

We have seen the grain-cradle driven out by the reaper which in turn was supplanted by the hand binder and then by the self binder; also the old two horse tread power thresher, which we

took apart to make carts of the wheels. We threw away the old powder horn and replaced it with a metal flask which measured the charge. In one game we improved on the Indian fashion of "burying the hatchet" by throwing three old guns into the Mississippi river. An old musket of the vintage of 1814 was our chief dependence in our war against the partridges and gray squirrels. The kick of the big gun was not so hard as that of the light shot gun which had even knocked down grandmother when she shot the hawk. It had a few disadvantages. One was that we must set it on the ground in order to get the full weight of a small boy on the hammer when cocking it and the click of the spring frequently scared the game away. It was too heavy for us to shoot except from a rest, and back-fired till we were as black as need be. We designed a cross-bow to shoot 20 penny spikes, but were threatened with a tanning if we wasted any more nails. In addition to all these disadvantages, game was scarce with us.

We were long on playing river driving and could ride any log if we did not happen to step on a peeled spot. We met all the wanigans and never failed to eat a good meal with the cook.

The log school house with the long benches of our father's time had passed and we had a frame building with home made seats, with backs and desks to match. We also had a globe and a map of the world. Each boy brought his own books and every one had a different kind.

The coming generation will see changes as great as have come in our time. However much they may pity us for our hardships and lack of necessities, they will have no more fun than we had. They will know no better parents or grandparents than we knew. Boys, you have before you a long line of honest industrious men and women; you could have no better birthright.

THE EDITORS

By NELSON FLINT, North St. Paul, Minn.

August 3, 1915.

















